

The Early Results from Landsat and the Prospects for the Future

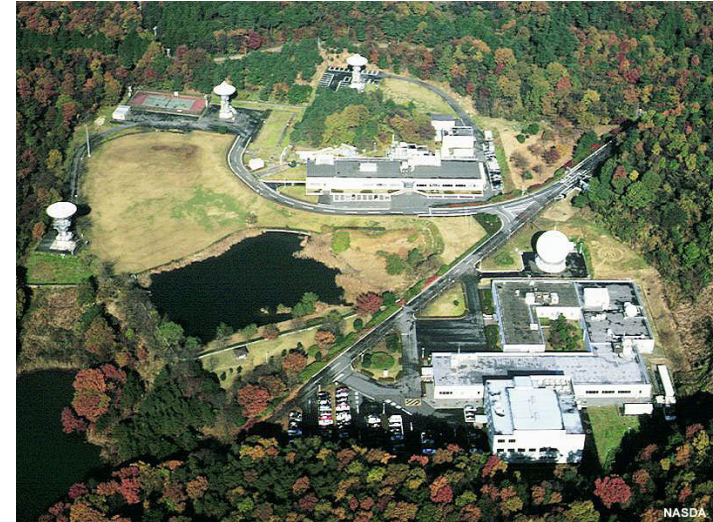
40th Anniversary of the Landsat Programme and
the Worldwide Evolution of Remote Sensing from Space

6 June 2012
Conference Room M1, Building M
Vienna International Centre

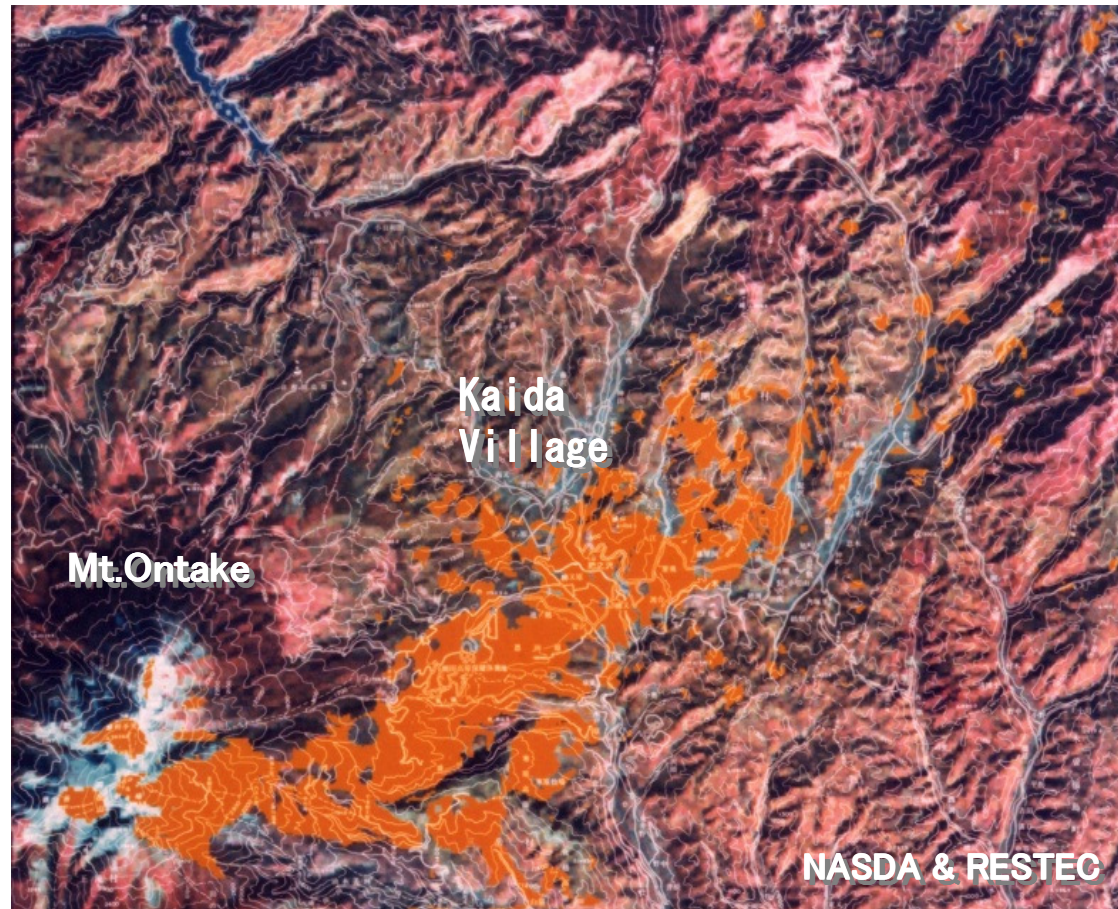
Tamotsu Igarashi
RESTEC Japan

Earth Observation Center, JAXA established on Oct. 1st 1978

- History:
 - Oct. 1978: Establishment of NASDA/EOC at Hatoyama, Japan as one of the ground stations for Landsat.
 - Jan. 1979: Landsat-2, the first EO satellite remote sensing data direct reception, processing archiving and distribution for comprehensive users.
- At Present:
 - JAXA/EOC has been continuing operation of EO satellites since 1978; Landsat series, SPOT series, MOS-1/1b, ERS-1/2, JERS-1, ADEOS, TRMM/PR, EOS-Aqua/AMSR-E, ADEOS-II, EOS/MODIS, ALOS, GOSAT, GCOM-W1.
 - Landsat archive data is typical accessible EO data set from GEOSS.
- Future EOS provided by Japan:
 - ALOS-2, GPM with NASA/DPR, GCOM-C1, EarthCARE with ESA/CPR, ALOS-3, GOSAT-2 .



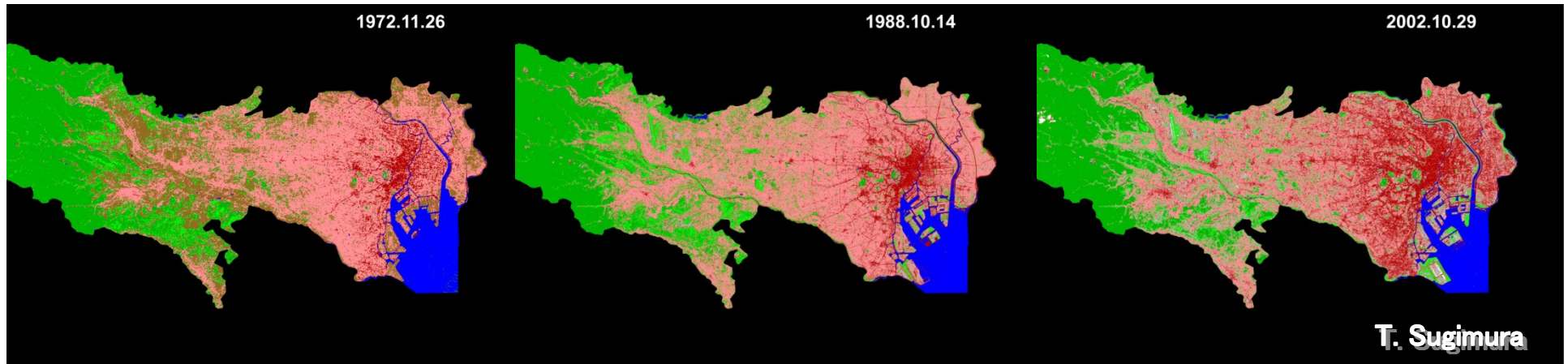
First Observation of Volcanic Ash from Mt. Ontake erupted on 28 October 1979



- Before: Landsat-3/MSS image on 23 October
- After: Landsat-2/MSS image on 1 November
- Estimated ash distribution: 200km, depth: 1 to 3mm, total mass: >200 kton

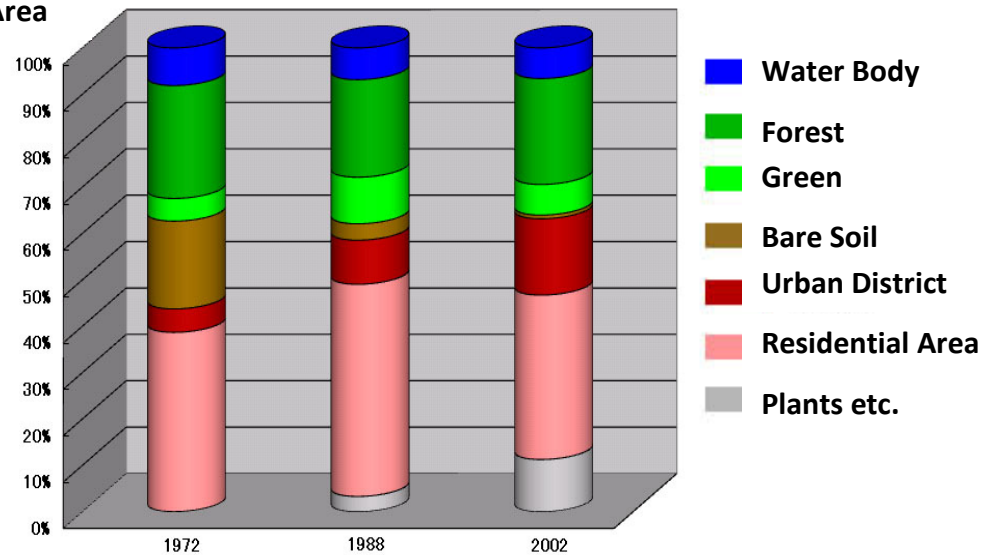
Urban Renewal in 1972-2002

Capital Tokyo



- To solve Civic Problems
 - Transportation network system to link satellite cities
 - Heat island, air pollution, public health and sanitation
 - Utilization of garbage for reclaimed ground

Coverage Area

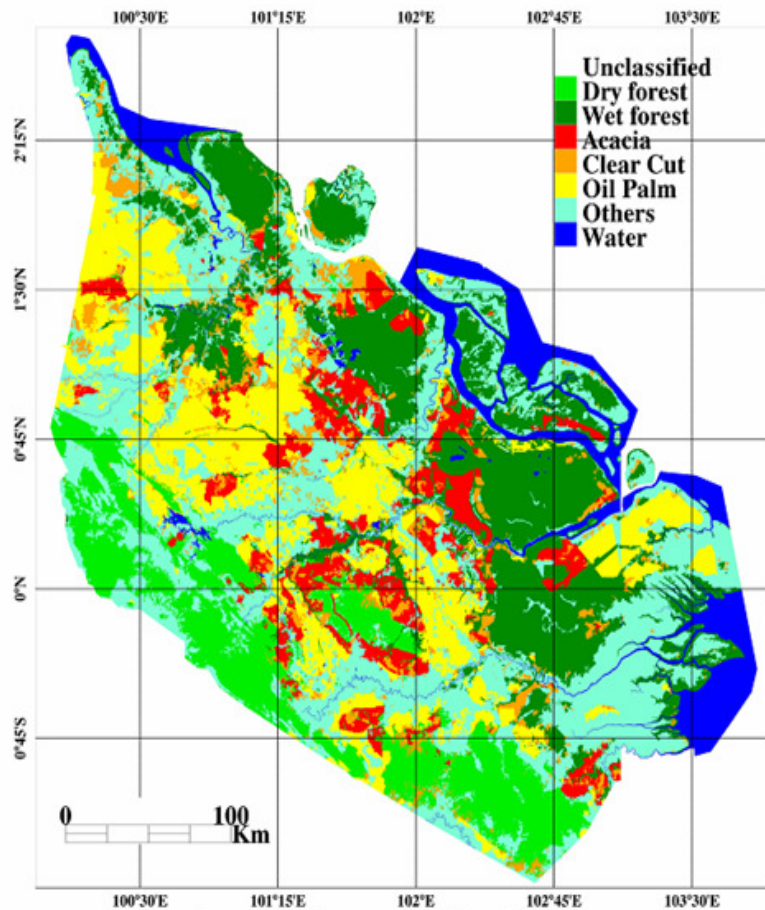


Tamotsu Igarashi, Japan Year of Observation

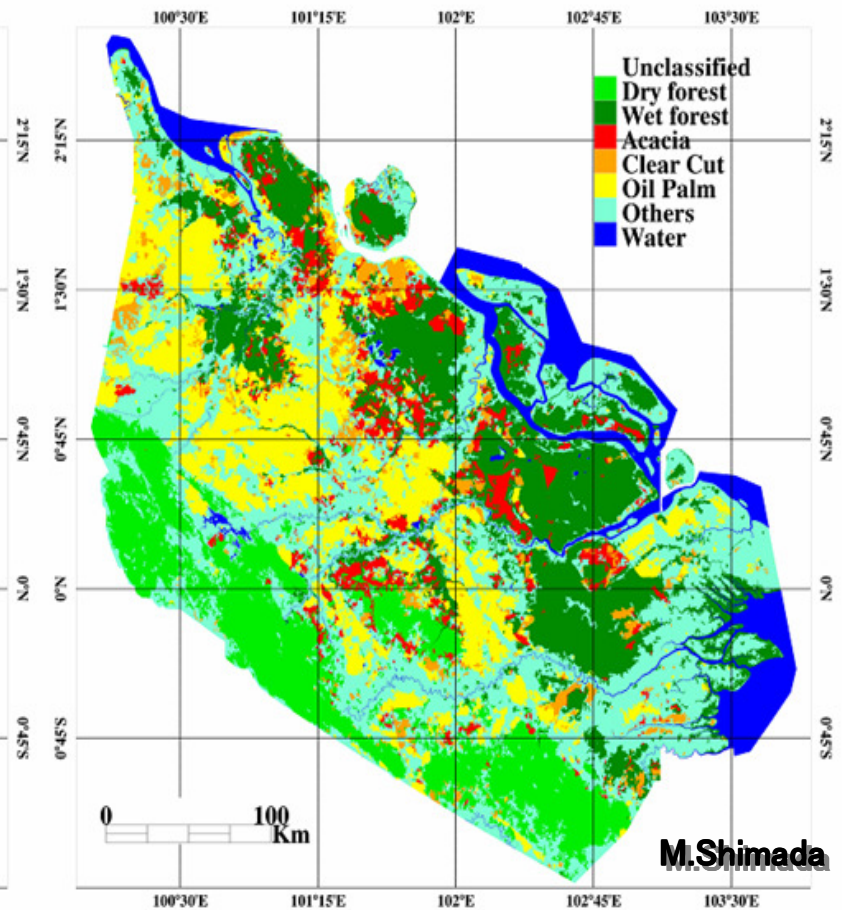
Inter-satellite Validation of Forest Map

Land Cover Estimation at 50m in Riau, Indonesia using Landsat with in-situ data

- Size: 102 178 km²
- Accuracy 28.579.923 / 40.871.201 pix. (69.9 %)



Landsat-based estimation



ALOS/PALSAR based map (v1.31)

Expectations for Landsat Data Continuity Mission

- Archived and up-to-date data sets reanalysis will improve climate change models, reducing uncertainty in natural and anthropogenic forcing factors.
- Time series geospatial data analysis will distinguish global change impacts of long term trend and disturbance from static change, in regional biophysical environment and national forest inventory.
- Coastal zone monitoring using narrower VNIR bands with practical atmospheric correction will provide information on water quality, phytoplankton, water-borne diseases.
- Mega-cities urban environment measured by VNIR and TIR bands will provide information on air pollution, heat waves relating to public health and sanitation.
- Higher data products of water, agriculture, fishery, disaster and sanitation will provide information of directly affecting risks to Life on Earth.
- Global habitability promotion will be realized by international collaboration on the data interoperability.